NEWPORT MERCURY.

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[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1813. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2659.]

Melish's Travels.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for Sale,

TRAVELS in the United States of America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811; including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Upper Canada.—Illustrated by Eight Maps.—By JOHN MELISH.

☞ *Subscribers in Newport are requested to call for their Books.*

March 5, 1813.

To be LET at Public Auction,
On MONDAY, April 5, 1813, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, for One Year.—Possession given the 14th of April.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the *Kilbourne* House, (so called) situated in Broad-street, with the garden privilege thereto belonging.—Terms made known at the time and place.

Newport, March 13.

To be sold at Public AUCTION
On MONDAY, April 12, 1813, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Estate of the Subscriber, situated on the south side of Washington square, and corner of Clarke-street.—For further partisulars, and terms, apply to

ROBERT DUNBAR.

Newport, March 12.

TO LET,

THE whole, or half of the House, and Garden, of the late Dr. *Isaac Senter.*—Possession given the 25th inst.—For terms, apply to Dr. B. W. CASE, or B. HAZARD, Esq.

Newport, March 12.

TO LET,
And possession given the 25th instant,

A FARM situated on the east side of Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, containing 130 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House, orchard, and other necessary improvements, well fenced and watered.—Apply to

HENRY BUEL.

Newport, March 12.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1813.

"*An Act for the preservation of Buoys in the harbour of Newport, and of Stakes in Warren river.*"

WHEREAS Buoys have been placed at the North and South end of Goat Island, and Stakes fixed in Warren river, at the expence of the United States, which are of great public utility;—And whereas inconsiderate people have, in passing from or into the Harbour of Newport, run foul of said buoys and their moorings, and moved the said Buoys and their chains and anchors by which they were moored, from their places, whereby they have been injured, and considerable time and expence have been incurred in finding, repairing and placing them in their proper stations, and during said time vessels bound in and out of said harbour have been exposed to run ashore.

And whereas by fastening scows and boats to the stakes aforesaid, or by vessels running against them, some of them have been injured or removed from their places.

Section 1.—*Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted,* That the Captain, or owner or owners of every ship or vessel, that shall by running against either of said buoys, or buoys which may hereafter be placed by the authority and expence of the United States, in any part of Narragansett bay, south of Kinnicut, or in any way injure or remove them, or injure or remove chains or anchors by which they are moored, shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Thirty six Dollars, nor less than Twelve Dollars; and that every person who shall hereafter make fast any ship or vessel, scow, raft or boat, to either of said buoys, stakes as shall be established as aforesaid, or any part of their moorings, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Fifteen Dollars nor less than Five Dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county of Newport, two-thirds to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport for the use of the United States in order to repair, or renew, or replace such buoys, or their said moorings, and the other third to the informer who shall prosecute for the same.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall hereafter make fast any ship or vessel, scow, boat, raft or canoe to any of the stakes in the said Warren river, stakes which may hereafter be fixed by the authority and expence of the United States in the part of Narragansett bay south of Kinnicut, or in any way injure the same, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Fifteen Dollars, nor less than Five Dollars to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county of Bristol, two-thirds to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, for the use of the United States in order to replace the stakes, and the other third to the informer who shall prosecute for the same.

A true Copy:—Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

SPEECH
OF THE
HON. ELISHA R. POTTER,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S. FEBRUARY 20, 1813,

On the bill for "partially suspending for a limited time the Non-Importation Law—for laying Additional Duties, and for other purposes."

MR. POTTER declared himself opposed to the bill, although as the friends of the restrictive system, was about to abandon it, and deliver it over to the mercy of its enemies, he believed it would pass. He could not say respecting this bill, as he did of the bill about Seamen, which having peace for its object, if it had any, he thought it would be hardly made so exceptionable, that he would not vote for it. It was possible it might do good, it could certainly do no harm; we could but be in war, overwhelmed with debt and disgrace. This bill, the object of which is acknowledged, to be that of revenue, for the purpose of continuing the war, at the expence if not at the price, of the total destruction, of the commercial, shipping, and manufacturing interest, of the United States, he said could not be made or amended in any manner, so as to obtain his vote.

Mr. P. said, a few years since he heard so much in Congress about encouraging manufactories, that he began to be apprehensive, that the interest of the merchant and land holder, was to be sacrificed to them; but he was now induced to believe, that it was intended more to amuse, than to benefit them, and to make the people generally better satisfied, under their very severe sufferings in time of peace with the restrictive system; but he said he could not but be astonished, when this system had driven many respectable merchants from their usual business, to employ an immense capital in manufactoring establishments; that they were still to be pursued even in this business again, to their ruin, and that for the purpose of revenue, to be obtained for the use of the war, in the year 1814, the non-importation system was partially to be suspended, when owing to the war, they cannot return again to commercial pursuits, if they had capital and were so disposed, but must be left to suffer very much in their present business.

Mr. P. said, when he considered that his constituents had a capital of between four and five millions of dollars thus employed, and examined the bill under consideration, and saw that the goods permitted to be imported were about the same price and quality as those manufactured in this country, he thought if the manufacturers in England would have been permitted to have made a selection for the purpose of putting down their rivals in this country, they could not have done it with more art and address. The second section of this bill "excludes cloths, of which cotton is the principal material, and the prime cost of which shall not be less than 15 pence sterling, and shall not exceed 3 shillings sterling per square yard thereof." It therefore, by admitting goods between those prices, admits those of the quality and price almost exclusively manufactured in this country, such as plaids, ginghams, stripes, checks, shirting, sheeting, &c. which sell from thirty to forty cents per yard, and bed-ticks from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard.—This bill is farther calculated to take from those manufactories, the encouragement given under former laws, by laying heavy duties on articles that have been heretofore admitted duty free, such as card-wires, hides, and many other articles which are much wanted, and are of great importance to those concerned in this business, particularly leather and wire.

Mr. P. said, upon examining the 4th section of this bill, one would suppose we were about to make laws, as the good book says good men should give alms, by not letting the left hand know what the right hand does.—Very few people, by reading this bill, would suppose, that a heavy Salt-Tax was intended by it; but, so it is.—Why deceive the People?—Why not call things, by their right names? and let the people see, what they pay their money for.—This tax bears hard on the poor, inasmuch as they consume as much Salt, as the rich. A short statement, would shew the taxing quality of this law—In the first place, the extra tonnage duty imposed by it, would operate to increase the price of articles imported to that amount, as it would be paid by the consumer; and Salt must, during the war, at least, coming in foreign vessels exclusively, unless our ships sail under British licences. So that the double duty, the Mediterranean fund, so called, with the additional duty on goods imported in foreign vessels, will make thirty-three per cent. duty on Salt, exclusive of foreign tonnage.—The last session, the Salt-Tax appeared to be more unpopular, than any proposed; and among all the resolutions for laying taxes, it was the only one that failed; although it was brought up again, by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gholson,) who, very honorable to himself, upon being informed by his friends that the taxes embraced by the resolutions, were considered as comprising one system, and that they ought all to pass together, moved for a re-consideration, and upon re-considering the vote, the resolution to tax Salt was adopted.—Now it seems that this tax has become so popular, that Salt is to be taxed singly, and this notwithstanding, by a vote a few days past, the House determined that they would not go into the consideration of the taxes this session, but must have one on purpose to lay them.

Mr. P. said, the bill under consideration was well-calculated to amuse and gratify, both the friends and enemies of the restrictive system. To its friends, it holds up the idea, that, by a very nice discrimination, in the goods permitted to be imported, the British manufacturing interest will not at all be relieved, and that the system will be left to operate upon the enemy with all its severity, while we shall derive immense advantages, from such importations.—To its enemies, is held out the great advantage of making another breach in this system, the discrimination is declared to be of very little importance, as nearly as many goods will be imported, as if the act was repealed—(see extract of a letter, of June 10, 1812, when this same subject was pending from the Treasury department.) "It is not believed that the result would be materially affected by a modification, or partial instead of an absolute suspension of the non-importation!" Stating, as a reason, that it would very much depend upon funds then in England. Why then keep up this discrimination, when we have no funds in that country, but for the purpose of amusing the friends with the shadow of their favourite system, while its enemies are to be highly gratified, by having offered to them the substance.—If therefore its enemies on this side of the House should continue the same hostility in time of war, as they have done in time of peace, and its friends on the other side, are now willing to give up the substance for the shadow, the system thus abandoned must now expire. But Mr. P. said, he hoped the covering was too thin, to deceive either side, and that this very plausible bill, at this time, would meet its merited fate.

Mr. P. said, the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Cheves) who reported this bill, has told us, that this was for the express purpose of aiding the revenue in 1814, and has demonstrated that we shall want, for the service of that year, between eight and nine Millions of Dollars, yet to be provided for. If this bill passes, the direct and internal taxes, he says, must likewise be resorted to, but he thinks it will not do to begin taxation with a land tax of nine millions of dollars, and a shop licence, and other taxes of three times the sum reported the last year; and that the system of direct taxation ought to be approached with great caution, beginning with small sums and gradually rising, or the people would not bear it.

Mr. P. asked, if it was not as well known when we declared war, as it is now, that if we had war, we must have money, and that to have money, we must have taxes.——A system of taxes was reported early the last session, but as a majority could not be obtained to lay them, war was declared without providing the ways and means to carry it on, under a pretence that there was not time to mature the system, and under a pretended belief that the taxes would better follow than precede the war; time was, however, found to double the duties, and it was understood, that the rest of the taxes were to be laid early this session. What has taken place? almost four months are gone by, little business has been done, and now at the close of the session, this project again makes its appearance, and want of time again the excuse for passing this bill, and passing over the general system of taxes. How can gentlemen who have voted for the war, answer to themselves, their constituents, and to the nation, for this neglect; the want of time, is but a miserable excuse. They cannot say that they have had from the minority an unreasonable opposition to any of their measures. To suspect that their constituents would not pay taxes to support the war, would be doing them injustice, it would even be a libel upon them, after having justified the war by continuing the men in power that made it.

Mr. P. said, after being in session about 12 months out of 16, if any disasters should happen for the want of a timely provision to carry on the war and to support public credit, on the majority must rest the responsibility. The fault is not with the people; if the majority could have agreed among themselves, the whole of the tax-bills which have been prepared in the treasury department, could have passed in a few days. But gentlemen after incurring enormous expences, appear to have just found out that the subject of direct taxes, ought to be approached with great care and circumspection. Have they so soon forgot, that a direct tax of only two millions of dollars, when the nation was prosperous, displaced a former administration, and put the present in power; and are they not a little apprehensive, that a tax of nine millions of dollars to begin with, will have much the same operation on them. The evil is not to be diminished by postponement, as it is now said the taxes, to answer the wants of the treasury, must be nearly or quite three times as much as was contenplated the last year, notwithstanding the revenue derived by British importations the present year.

Mr. P. said, that the people in this country, when the present constitution was adopted, were taught to believe if they would agree to the constitution, that we should have neither war, armies, or direct and internal taxes; that the revenue to be derived from commerce, would support the government, and in a few years pay the interest and principal of this debt. But they were told otherewise by the opposers of the federal government and constitution, and as soon as the the direct and internal taxes were laid by the federal government, those people made a great clamour, and said their predictions were verified, and it was soon found that the people in this respect, were like spoiled children, and would not endure the taxes, and turned the people out of power, that imposed them; and whenever a majority should be found to lay the present contemplated taxes, Mr. P. said it would, in his opinion, be with them as it had been with their predecessors, they would not remain in office to be benefited by the money collected from them.

The gentleman from South Carolina, has also said, that this was a good time to borrow money for the use of the present year. Not so; Mr. P. said if this bill passes. The report of it has already enhanced the value of bills on England, and the passage of it will farther increase the value of them, and depress the value of the stocks of the United States. What are the objects of this law, and what its immediate operation? we are to pay Great-Britain this year twenty millions of dollars to purchase her goods, to relieve her manufactories, to enable her to carry on the war, with a view of collecting, from our own people in the year 1814, about five millions of dollars, in an indirect way, by making them pay it in a higher price, in articles of the first necessity, rather than collect it from them in a direct manner—incomprehensive policy to be sure. If this law does not pass, the money will be retained in the country, and a part of it loaned to our government to carry on the war. Mr. P. said it was too humiliating, after we had lost so many millions in time of peace, by this system, that we should in time of war relinquish it, and pay twenty millions of dollars to relieve the British manufacturers to the destruction of our own, and derive no other earthly advantage from it, but the pitiful consideration of affording congress the political advantage of taxing the people five millions of dollars, in an indirect way, in the year 1814. This must be a miserable consolation indeed, to the friends of this system to see it relinquished under so many advantages to the English, and so many disadvantages to ourselves, more especially as it will so completely verify all the predictions of those opposed to this system from its commencement.

The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Bibb, who has been one of the first, and firmest friends of this system, seems willing to abandon it, and has assigned for reason, that as the middle states will not bear a non-exportation, and have been enriching themselves by war prices for their produce, he therefore thinks it very unreasonable, that the more southern states, South-Carolina and Georgia, should any longer suffer, by the operation of this system upon them, and is now willing to give it up for the more honorable mode of warfare, that of valorous fighting. Thus by the suspension of this system, the middle and southern states, owning but little shipping, as to all the purposes of selling their produce, and obtaining in return such articles, as they wished from abroad for their own consumption, will be neutral in this war. It is of but little consequence to them, whose ships their business is transacted in, in such a state of things. The more northern and eastern states, if the declaration of war had not been against Great-Britain, by its effects on them, would suppose it was intended to destroy the commercial and manufacturing interests of those States.—The same gentleman, in order it is presumed, to make this bill tolerable, with some who have objections to it, has dwelt on the advantage of this discrimination, as it respects the two nations, that we are not to admit woolen cloths, charged at more than six shillings sterling the square yard, and tells us, that to prevent impositions, inspectors will be appointed to break the packages, and examine them. This Mr. P. said, he supposed would be managed with the same kind of vigilance, and much to the same effect, as the law was, prohibiting the importation of British rum. It was well known that nearly as much rum, made at the English West-India Islands, had been imported since the law as before, all the treasury-tasters to the contrary notwithstanding. He could not say that the breach of this law, was connived at by the treasury department for the purposes of revenue; but it was certain, that this rum was never made where it was purported to be made, and this is a thing that any person that could distinguish between good old spirits, and poor new whiskey, could not doubt; but as long as the treasury wants money, and every thing is to bend to the expediency of getting money from the people, in this indirect way, Mr. P. said, he believed the inspectors of dry goods would be as accommodating to the wants of the government, as the rum-tasters had been, and we should, under this law, have fine clothes, as well as good rum.

Mr. P. said, if this bill passes, the pride of the nation must be humbled, the interest of the commercial and manufacturing States sacrificed and destroyed, and we shall have taught Great-Britain a lesson she never ought to have known, and which she will take advantage of, and practise upon in future.—She will have found out, that the people in this country will neither bear restrictions or taxes, that when we try non-exportation, the middle States cry out, and when non-importation, we hear bitter lamentations from the treasury department; so that, between the wants of the treasury, and the avarice of the middle states, the commercial and manufacturing interests are to be ruined, and the interest and ambition of Great-Britain gratified. Mr. P. wished the committee to look back a few years, and see the high and honorable standing of this nation, compared with its present situation. We had a very extensive and lucrative commerce, our canvass whitened every sea, and we enjoyed all the carrying-trade from the French colonies to the mother country. But when this last species of commerce was interrupted by the British, our merchants, being not willing to lose so valuable a branch of their business, imprudently made application to congress to protect them, as far as they could, and seemed to vie with each other who should present them with the best memorial on the subject; instead of affording any kind of protection to the merchants, for that branch of their business thus interrupted, even by remonstrances, Congress put a stop to their whole business, by an Embargo.—Thus the protection of government in time of peace by restrictions, has been destruction to their interest. Their relief, by suspending the non-importation act in time of war, is death to them; and if you will forgive them for their imprudence in asking your protection in this instance, they will at least be more prudent in future.

Mr. P. said, that after the carrying trade was at an end, by the British taking the French colonies, we would have been satisfied, with carrying our own produce to France, &c. but this the English would not permit without a licence. But our government were then so much alive to the appearance of insult and indignity, that they would not permit this, and have attempted to prevent our vessels when abroad, from taking clearances to go from one foreign port to another, under heavy penalties and disabilities—this was called tribute and could not be submitted to, and to our resentment in time of peace, all

trade was interdicted with the English, and at length the nation undertook to vindicate their honor and interest by war. Since the time we have declared war, we have continued our export trade to feed British armies, while our own people have been suffering for want of bread; and now to complete our humiliation, we are to suspend our non importation system.

Mr P. said, although he had been always opposed to this system in peace, he would not now agree to suspend it for financial considerations. He was unwilling to say to the British, that we had mistaken their wealth and strength for the purposes of war, and to acknowledge to them our inability and weakness. The gentlemen who have made this war, might as well say at once, if the English would forgive us the past, we would do better in future, and we might all say of the war, that it was ill-timed, unfortunate, and ill-fated—That nine months of such war has so far humbled our pride and reduced our resources, as to make the friends of this system, in time of war, the only time that it can operate with any effect, willing to surrender it for nothing

Mr. P said, this suspension gives at once to Great-Britain almost all the advantages of our commerce that she derived in time of peace, with the additional advantages of employing her own capital, and her own ships, under the flags of her friends, while we cannot move an additional ship—unless by her permission, they must decay in our docks. When in time of peace our merchants have been restrained from trading with them, in their own ships, after declaring war, we are now about to humble ourselves to them, and agree in a very submissive manner to take their merchandize from them in any manner, and in any vessel that they will please to license for that purpose, and for this sacrifice we get an additional duty on foreign tonnage, which only serves to increase the price of goods imported, and is paid by the consumer, and not by the foreigner

Mr. P. had heard a great deal of the virtue and efficacy of the restrictive system, of its operating upon the British government, through their manufacturers, and now he was sorry to find by some strange operation of our treasury department, over our own government in time of war, the British manufacturers, were to be relieved and our own destroyed. What a melancholy picture of national humilliation and degradation!—Who can bear it?

Mr. Potter thought that gentlemen ought to have a little regard to consistency in respect to their measures. He said a bill had been rejected, the day this was reported, calculated to relieve our own citizens who were in the British North American colonies about the time our war was commenced, and who could not bear the idea of remaining and taking the oath of allegiance to the enemy, but fled for refuge to the United States, and brought their effects with them, relying upon the clemency of their own government, believing them more merciful than an enemy.—You have refused them relief—the consequence is, their goods are forfeited; and you are now about to give privileges and advantages to the English, Spaniards and Portuguese, to import goods into this country to great profit, when you confiscate the remnant of the property of your own citizens, who have escaped with their lives.

Mr. P. said, he wished the committee would, for a moment, consider what would be the situation of the different sections of the United States, if this law is suspended and the war continued. It increases the value of the produce of the middle states; and the southern states will be relieved. The commerce of the more northern and eastern states will be annihilated, as they cannot move another ship without a licence; their manufactories will be almost destroyed by importations of British goods, and the increased price of bread stuffs from the same cause. You give to Great-Britain more than she ever would have thought of—You completely prostrate our commerce and manufactories to her—You give her a trading war, and a monop[illegible] commerce of the world. Mr. P. said, if our territory was invaded by a neighbouring and powerful enemy, and we were to be divided and conquered, and our government destroyed, that for the purpose of supporting the government, preserving the integrity of the states, and saving the nation in such a conflict, he would be willing to give up the commerce of the country without a murmur. But, said Mr. P. when the war was professedly for the protection of commerce, he could not, nor would not, agree to sacrifice it for the purpose of humbling ourselves before G Britain, in asking them generously to permit us to import a few of their coarse goods, to enable us 18 months hence to devise the means in an indirect manner from our own citizens to continue the war, to conquer a cold, barren country, that we do not want, and shall never get, and have no business with.——Mr. P. declared, that he believed, if we suspended the non-importation law, we should have a trading war, and Great-Britain would have no inducement to make peace; and for such a state of things, for 15 years, he had no doubt G. Britain would give us her possessions in this country, and make a good bargain. She would then furnish us with what we wanted, and take what we had to sell, in her own ships, and at her own prices. Mr. P. said, he was not only against a partial suspension of the non-importation law, but against a total repeal of it as long as the war lasted.—In peace, he was for commerce—In war, for restrictions.—As we were one nation, he hoped we might prosper or suffer together.

Mr P. said, he did not wish to defeat the bill under consideration, to compel congress to lay those taxes; for we had been informed, and it was very evident, that they must be laid, let the fate of this bill be what it may; or the war must not only cease, but the credit of the government was at an end—that he had voted against the war and every species of expence; and that he never would vote for a *ship*, a *man*, or a *cent*, to carry it on. Those that made the war, might provide the ways and means to carry it on; and those that had incurred those enormous expences, might devise means to obtain money to pay them. Mr P said, the majority must govern, and as they had made the war, they must take their own measures to prosecute it or to terminate it by peace, as they were responsible to the people for the war, and its consequences. Yet he said, he hoped he should ever be found to do his duty as a good citizen, in paying his proportion of the expences in such manner as the government should see fit to require them, until a majority shoul be found to retrieve this once happy country from all the horrors of war, and restore it again to peace and prosperity

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

Our Relations with France.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I TRANSMIT to the House of Representatives a Report of the Secretary of State, complying with their Resolution of the first instant.

JAMES MADISON.

March 3, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the first instant, has the honor to submit to the President the enclosed papers marked A and B.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, March 3, 1813.

(A)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday, to the Duke of Bassano.—The importance of the objects, and the urgency of the occasion, I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the proposition.

The result, as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 20th of April, with orders to land a messenger in England with my despatches for Mr Russell, but not to wait a return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Duke of Bassano, dated Paris, 1st May, 1812.

"In the note I had the honor to address your Excellency on the 10th of November last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked. The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

"You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your excellency's late report to the Emperor, concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non-application to the United States.—We know indeed that they do not apply to the United States, because we do not suffer our flag to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the Emperor in the rule he meant to establish. But it would have been well if your Excellency had noticed their non-application to the United States, since his Majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of Prize-causes since November, 1810.

"It is much to be desired, that the French Government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States, to have ceased in November 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

"The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I despatch the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it, as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you—I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said, no; but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you; I assured him it was not among the archieves of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; and, since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me, in that official manner, a copy of that Decree, and of any other documents that might prove, to the incredulous of my country, (not to me,) that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the United States.—He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finance; though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

TRANSLATION.

Paris, 10th May, 1812.

SIR,

In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprize at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan The revocation was then proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge and the minister of the Finances wrote, on the 25th Dec 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

I have the honor to send you, as you have desired, a copy of these three acts; you will consider them without doubt, sir, as the plainest answer, which I could give to this part of your note—As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor ——You know already, sir, the sentiments which his Majesty has expressed in favour of American Commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a Plenipotentiary, to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, Sir, &c.

(*Signed*)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[TRANSLATION.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French &c. &c. On the report of our Minister of Foreign Relations.

Seeing by a law passed on the 2d March, 1811, the Congress of the United States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of Great-Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions, consecrated by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the 1st day of November last, considered as not having existed, (*non avenus*) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

The Minister, Secretary of State.

(Signed) The COUNT DARU.

(B.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, Oct. 25th, 1812.

SIR—By the letter from the Duke of Bassano and my answer, copies of which are herewith enclosed, you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and that I have accepted the invitation—Though the proposal was totally unexpected, and on many accounts disagreeable, it was imposible to refuse it without giving offence, or at least risking a postponement of a negociation which I have reason to believe is now in a fair way to a speedy and advantageous close.

From the circumstances which have preceded and which accompany this proposition, I am induced to believe that it is made with a view of expediting the business. There may indeed be an intention of coupling it with other views not yet bro't forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them.

I shall have the honor to write you, as soon as possible, from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary dely.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

[*Translation.*]

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. BARLOW

Wilna, 11th Oct. 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to make known to you how much I regretted in the negociation commenced between the United States and France, the delays which inevitably attended a correspondence carried on at so great a distance. Your government has desired to see the epoch of this arrangement draw near. His majesty is animated by the same dispositions, and willing to assure to the negociation a result the most prompt, he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaries and to transfer the conference to Wilna.—His majesty has in consequence authorized me sir, to treat directly with you. If you will come to this town, I dare hope that with the desire which animates us both to conciliate such important interest we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the progress of the negociation.

I have apprized the Duke of Dalberg that his mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his Majesty the actual state of the negociation, to the end that when you arrive at Wilna the different questions being already illustrated (*eclaircies,*) either by your judicious observations, or by the instructions I shall have received, we may, sir, conclude without delay an arrangement so desirable and so conformable to the mutually amicable views of our two governments.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO

[*Extract*]

Paris, October 25th, 1812.

"SIR—In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive in 15 or 18 days from this date. My Secretary of Legation and one servant will compose all my suite. I mention this to answer to your extreme goodness in asking the question, and your kind offer of finding me a convenient lodging. I hope the trouble you will give yourself in this will be as little as possible.

The negociation on which you have done me the honor to invite me at Wilna, is so completely prepared in all its parts between the Duke of Dalberg and myself, and, as I understand, sent on to you for your approbation about the 18th of the present month, that I am persuaded, if it could have arrived before the date of your letter, the necessity of this meeting would not have existed, as I am confident that his Majesty would have found the project reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and would have ordered that minister to conclude and sign both the treaty of commerce and the convention of indemnities."

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MARCH 9.

MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

IT is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered to the United States and Great-Britain, his mediation with a view to promote Peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Daschkoff This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to his Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which having Peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious, to the United States.

National Intelligencer.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 26.

BLOCKADE OF OUR COAST.

Arrived here yesterday morning, the fishing-smack Jennett, having on board Captain J H. Dill, his mate and crew, late of the brig Jacob Getting, captured on the 18th inst a few hours after leaving Georgetown, by the British brig of war Sophie, and ordered for Bermuda. Capt. Dill and his crew were taken out—Mr. Strawbridge, supercargo of the brig, remained on board her The Jacob Getting was bound to Madeira, with a cargo of 500 barrels of Rice.—Capt. Dill, with his crew, were afterwards transferred on board the frigate Æolus, where they remained until Wednesday last, when they were put on board the fishing-smack, and sent up to town.—These cruisers had made no other captures since they arrived on this coast, except the two sloops from Savannah for New-York, already mentioned.—While on board the Æolus, she gave chase to the U. S schooner Non-such, Mork, from this port bound to Wilmington, N C. and it is the opinion of Capt D[illegible] that the Æolus would have over-hauled her in less than two hours, had not night come on, under the cover of which she escaped.—The Sophie had been despatched by Admiral Warren from the Chesapeake, with instructions to the British commander on this coast. Lord J. Towusend informed Capt. Dill that it was his intention to keep up a strict Blockade of this port, and that he should, in a few days, notify the same to the Commanding officer at this port, by a flag of truce.—He expected shortly to be joined by a reinforcement of three frigates. In addition to the Æolus and Sophie, there are now on this coast the privateer schooner Melville, Barnett, and sloop Caledonia, Hicton, both from Nassau, on a cruise;—it was understood that the Melville was off Cape-Fear, and the Caledonia was said to be in Bull's Bay on Wednesday last.—Lord Townsend declared it as his intention to cut off the trade of the Southern States to the utmost of his power; and such vessels as were not worth sending in, would be destroyed. He was very anxious to get possession of one of our Pilot-Boats, to use as a decoy to vessels bound in;—he has a large launch, which is rigged like a pilot-boat, and which he intends to man with about 60 or 70 men, for the purpose of intercepting vessels. There was on board the Æolus a young man named ARTHUR WATSON, an American; he gave a note to one of the crew of the Jacob Getting, directed to a friend in this city, desiring that some exertions might be made to obtain his release.

N[illegible]K.

NEW-YORK, MARCH [illegible]

MORE

FRENCH "*BURNING LOVE.*"

The Captain and crew of the ship Robert-Wilson have arrived at N[illegible] in a cartel. They depose[illegible] above ship on her voyage [illegible] neutral port of Lisbon to the [illegible] city of Baltimore, was, on the [illegible] December, 1812 boarded [illegible] French frigate Le Gloire, of 40 guns, commanded by M. Bassin; [illegible] after plundering her of her most valuable effects, took out the crew, and SET FIRE TO HER. A few days afterwards Le Gloire captured a Portuguese barque, on board which she put [illegible] American prisoners, and set [illegible] adrift. The barque was fallen in with by the St. Domingo British man of war Admiral Warren, the barque sent [illegible] Bermuda, and the Capt. and crew [illegible] the Robert-Wilson sent by a cartel [illegible] the Chesapeake. The pretext for [illegible]ing the Robert Wilson was that [illegible] had been trading with the Emperor's enemy.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable master of a vessel, [illegible] owners in this town, dated [illegible] January 23:—

"Yesterday arrived the Fair American, Capt. Hobsen, of and from [illegible]more, with flour; the Fair American was boarded and detained five [illegible] the Western Islands by a *French* [illegible] frigate; they expressed great *friendship* [illegible] *the Americans,* at the same [illegible] threw overboard all but 1000 [illegible] her flour, and prepared for scuttling her; but finding Capt. H[illegible] credit in England, gave him [illegible] and demanded a draft on England [illegible] 815,000 at 30 days sight, which [illegible]tained, and then put on board [illegible] Spanish and Portuguese prisoners [illegible] bound him by his honor to go to [illegible] It appears that this was one [illegible] frigates from France (with orders to *burn, sink and destroy,*) which [illegible]perated from the other three [illegible] frigate has been punctual in the [illegible] of her orders, as she has destroyed 15 sail of Americans, three of which belong to the patriotic city of Baltimore, one of which is the Thomas W[illegible]

A letter from Washington [illegible] 7th, mentions, the arrival at the [illegible]ward from France, of the French [illegible] Humbert—an officer of the [illegible] honor (so called) and the same [illegible] commanded the tatterdemalion [illegible] landed in Ireland, in 1798, at [illegible] was speedily expected in Wa[illegible]

March 15.

Extract of a letter from N[illegible]

March 9, 2 P. M.

"This morning every n[illegible]

...der arms, in consequence of the ...'s squadron receiving a reinforce... ...ast night. Their boats are con... passing and repassing from the ...t ships, and occasionally take ...ndings of the Channel, which ...eir late movements, induces us ...ct an immediate attack, by sea ...l. Both Forts are well-manned, ... men are heating their shot.— ...xertion is making to repel the ...emy, if he should approach.

" Many families are at this moment ...oving out of town, with such articles ...s they can get off through the bustle."

...LOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The Delaware is blockaded by the ...oictiers, 74, Capt. Beresford, Belvide...a frigate, Capt. Byron, schr. Paz, and ...ilot-boat Ulysses.

March 16.

The Columbian contains a letter from ...acket's Harbor of the 5th inst. stating, ...hat the alarm there was nearly over, ...nd that it was reported that General ...earborn was going to send the troops ...ver to attack the enemy. Troops ...ere pouring in there from all quarters.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated March 11.

" The alarming accounts received ...his morning by the Executive, from General Taylor, commander of the forces at Norfolk, leaves some grounds ...o apprehend an immediate attack on ...hat place. The letter is dated half past eleven o'clock on the 9th inst.— ...tating, that an express from the Bay ...hore had just brought information of ...their being 16 boats with about fifty ...men each, then making their way from ...he squadron towards Old Point Com...fort, and were at the moment this ex...press came away, within a few miles of ...hat Point. The Constellation had ...ropped down to Crany Island, where ...he Gun Boats are also stationed."

From the Aurora of March 12

Proposed Armistice—Letters receiv...d last evening from the south, assert ...onfidently, that the propositon of the ...mperor of Russia for an armistice, is ...ccompanied by an offer to guarantee ...he whole of the claims of the United ...tates, and he offers his mediation on ...is express condition; the guarantee ...understood to extend to the exclusion ...f American seamen from the British ...avy, and the British from the Ameri...n; the same overture, it is intimated, ...to come directly from the British ...overnment, through an authorised ...gent (supposed to be Mr. Barclay, now ...Bermuda) Should these circum...ances turn out to be true, our war ...ill terminate before the summer cam...ign opens.

REMARKS.

Taking the above paragraph in con...ction with the one published yester...y from the National Intelligencer, ...d considering this pair of editors as ...e sluices through which ministerial ...mmunications are occasionally pour... forth to the public, we think that the ...inet are prepared at length to desert ...ir friend Bonaparte *in his utmost ...d.* The business was accomplished ...he Russian desarts.

Duane tells us that the Russian Em...ror offers to guarantee the whole of ...claims of the United States. This ...rather broad, considering we have ...even heard what is the extent of ...se claims; but if Duane means to ...plain himself by what follows, viz *...exclusion of American seamen from ...British navy, and the British from ...American navy,* why we have no ...nner of doubt of the truth of it; and ...have held the same language in this ...er fifty times before. It is what the ...administration offered in substance ...Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, and ...ch Lord Castlereagh offered to Mr ...sell, whenever he should be em...ered by his government to accept it, ...enter into a correspondent stipula...on his part: Still, however, reserv... the *right* unimpaired, while they ...quish the *practice.* Such terms. ...esume, may still be obtained; and ...e should persist in this mad and ...ructive war for half a century to ...e, supposing we had the means ...o, we could obtain no more at last ...r ought we. The time will ... w... we shall be as tenacious ... ...ri..h ourselves, as Great-Britain... ...—N. Y. Evening Post, March ...

Newport,

...TURDAY, MARCH 20, 1813.

...on the French despatches, g v... ...e preceding columns, it appears, ...in a conversation between t... ...of Bassano and Mr. Barlow, t... ...informed Mr Barlow, that th... ...h Decree, repealing the Berl... ...Milan Decrees, was communi... ...at the time of its date, to the ...cessor of Mr. Barlow, and likewise ...o Mr Serrurier, with instruc... ...to communicate the same to the ...rican government, and then he ...es to Mr. Barlow a copy of said ...e, dated April 28th, 1811.

...be true, as has been declared by ...uke of Bassano, that Mr Russell ...edecessor of Mr. Barlow) had ...furnished with a copy of the ...h decree, repealing the Berlin ...ilan decrees, *at the time of its date,* by what mysterious contrivance has the knowledge of it been withheld from the American people, and from the British government, whose Minister, Mr. Foster, had so pointedly and so frequently urged our administration to furnish his government with the evidence of the repeal of those decrees? The previous declarations and the subsequent conduct of the British government have shown, that if the decree of the twenty-eighth of April, 1811, had, *at the time of its date,* been made public, the Orders in Council *would then have ceased to exist;* and the enemies of Peace would not have had a pretext, more than a year thereafter, in June, 1812, of involving our Country in all the miseries of an unjust, an unnecessary, and a disastrous War.

If, however, the Duke of Bassano has added insult to injury, by falsely charging our government, or its agent, with concealing, (for that appears to be his meaning) for more than twelve months, a Document, whose publication would have procured a repeal of the Orders in Council, and have preserved the relations of Peace between our Country and Great-Britain, and thereby have saved the lives of thousands of our valuable Citizens, and many millions of treasure; was it not the duty of the administration, as well in justice to themselves, as to our long-abused Country, to have repelled the daring and outrageous slander with indignation? Has this been done? Would any *independent* nation, (and we trust we still have *some claim* to the proud distinction,) tamely submit to so foul a charge?

We hope the next Congress will thoroughly investigate this mysterious business.

The National Intelligencer of the 12th inst. says,

" The proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia was promptly received by the President of the United States.

" We are assured that Mr. CRAWFORD, one of the Senators from Georgia, has been appointed to succeed Joel Barlow as Minister to France, should the latter be really dead."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 15.

" If the opinions of Democratic Members of Congress delivered in conversation, carry any weight, or merit confidence, we should be led to believe that there is some probability of a restoration of peace. We have heard, that several of them have declared that this event would take place in the course of the summer. Indeed, were a spirit of accommodation equally to govern both parties, there would appear no great difficulty in the way of adjustment. The professions of England, as well as those of our own Government, ad ed to the manifest interests of both indicate strongly a desire for negociation Every good citizen will undoubtedly wish success to the mediation of the Russian Ambassador."

U. S. Loan—1813—16 *Millions.*

Subscribed in this State,	60,000
in Boston,	80,000
Salem,	123,000
New-York,	1,008,200
Philadelphia,	300,000

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Accounts from New-Hampshire justify a confidence that the election in that State has resulted in the choice of Mr. GILMAN as Governor, and of a majority of Federal Republicans to all the branches of the Government.

Capt. JAMES HOUSE, now commanding at Fort-Wolcott, in this harbor, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 3d regiment of Artillery.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions in the Navy of the United States, have been confirmed by the Senate.

To be Captains.—Charles Gordon, Jacob Jones, James Lawrence, Charles Morris.

To be Master-Commandants.—Oliver H. Perry, Joseph Bainbridge, William M. Crane, James Biddle.

To be Lieutenants—Charles W Morgan, Samuel Macomber, Raymond F. H. Perry, Lawrence Kearney, Wm. H. Watson, Thomas Hendry, jun. Foxall A. Parker, Joseph E. Smith, Edward M'Call, Daniel Turner.

New Arrangement of MAILS.

We learn, with much satisfaction, that the Post-Master-General has directed the Mail to be transported every day, (Sunday excepted,) between Newport and Boston, from and after the first of next month.

We also learn, that a connection by Mail is now formed, between Providence and the Hartford and Boston line; and that that State will probably in the course of the ensuing summer ensure a communication of six Mails weekly, south and west, from Newport and Providence.

For the above arrangement, Mr. GRANGER is entitled to the thanks of our citizens.

From the National Intelligencer of March 8.

We had not room in our last for a few remarks with which we proposed to have accompanied the documents communicated to Congress, in relation to our affairs with France.

A prominent feature in this correspondence is the courtly insincerity manifested by the French government in relation to the documentary repeal of the French decrees. In consequence of the earnest request of Mr. Barlow, a document was produced in May, 1812; which, though dated in April, 1811, and stated to have been exhibited to our minister at the time, and to have been transmitted to Mr. Serrurier here, had never before seen the light of day! The bare statement of this affair places its evasive nature in a striking light. It appears to have been an act of diplomacy, call it duplicity if you will, of a most extraordinary character.

The most interesting trait, however, of the correspondence, is the invitation of Mr. Barlow to Wilna, and the circumstances attending it, which have not been given to the public before, we presume, on account of the pendency of the negociation in France, and the prospect of its early and satisfactory termination. The decease of our minister has removed the objections which previously existed to its publication. We find that all the details of a treaty of commerce, and of a convention of indemnities, had been arranged between Mr. Barlow and the duke of Dalberg, before our minister was summoned to Wilna. He appears to have thought this hazardous and laborious journey to head-quarters unnecessary; but thinking no sacrifice too great for the good of his country, he cheerfully undertook a journey which he believed would promote it. His life paid the forfeit of his patriotic zeal. He died on his return, of a complaint generated in the inclemency of the season; and we have yet to learn what was the result of his interview with the French authorities, whom he set out to meet.

Whatever may have taken place, Joel Barlow has, we doubt not, ably vindicated the rights and proudly maintained the unspotted character of his country He never would so misrepresent his government as to listen to a project for a degrading alliance with France, as has been bruited though the country. The following extact from his last letter proves him to have been on his guard, and amply refutes the absurd rumor of a projected treaty of alliance: " There may, indeed, (wrote Mr. Barlow to our government) be an intention of coupling it (a negociation of a treaty of commerce) with *other views* not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects *beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim,* I SHALL NOT BE AT A LOSS HOW *to answer them.*"

Upon the whole, this correspondence, whilst it fills us with sensations of renewed regret for the loss of our deceased patriot, gives room to hope for at least as honorable and satisfactory a termination of our differences with France, as we have any reason to expect from her previous conduct. All that we know on this head is, as far as it goes, propitious to our wishes.

PROX

FOR GENERAL OFFICERS, FOR 1813.

Friends of PEACE, UNION, and COMMERCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE

SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq. 1st Senator.
JAMES RHODES, Esq 2d Senator.
BENJAMIN GARDNER, Esq. 3d Senator.
JOSHUA PECKHAM, Esq. 4th Senator.
ROBERT HARRIS, Esq. 5th Senator.
EDWARD MANTON, Esq. 6th Senator.
WILLIAM D'WOLFE, Esq. 7th Senator
NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, Esq. 8th Senator
ROWLAND HAZARD, Esq. 9th Senator
WILLIAM RHODES, Esq. 10th Senator.
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. *Secretary.*
JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq. *Attorney-General.*
WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq. *Gen. Treasurer.*

Married,

In this town on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr Wheaton, Capt *CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,* jun. to Miss *MARY-ANN MUMFORD,* daughter of Mr. John B. Mumford, of this town.

Died,

In this town, on Friday the 12th inst in the 66th year of his age, Doctor JONATHAN EASTON, a member of the Society of Friends, and a distinguished Physician of this town.

Long and unremitted attention to the duties of his profession, had been gradually wasting the strength of his constitution, and he finally sunk under a general decay of the functions of life. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and the warmest benevolence of heart: and—(what in these days should not be omitted) he was a sincere Christian.—His memory will be respected; for his life was eminently useful, and he was greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

He was a lineal descendant of NICHOLAS EASTON, one of the first settlers and purchasers of the Island of Rhode-Island from the natives, and one of the nine original proprietors and settlers of the Town of Newport.

Doctor EASTON received his education in the University of Pennsylvania, by the authority of which he was considered worthy of its highest academical honors.—There also he acquired his medical education and degrees; and having devoted seven years of the early part of his life to the completion of his studies, he returned, a short time before the revolution, to his native town, and with flattering prospects commenced the practice of physic, which he continued to pursue with great celebrity and success until his death.

On Tuesday last his remains were interred in the family burying ground.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, aged 77 years.

On Monday last, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, aged 75 years.

At Cambridge (State of New-York) in January last, Mr. JOSHUA EASTON, in the 65th year of his age—for many years a worthy and respectable citizen of this town.

At South-Kingstown on the 24th ult. Mr. STEPHEN REMINGTON, aged 84, formerly of Jamestown.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

March 20, 1813.

ENTERED,

Sch'r Shibboleth, Tillinghast, Cadiz.

CLEARED,

Sloop Shepherdess, Northup, New-York.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, cartel brig Hannibal, Lee, of New-London, 21 days from St Thomas, with 50 prisoners, among them, Capts. Devens and Hammond of this town, whose vessels were captured some months since by the British.—The cartel entered the Chesapeake on the 6th inst. and was detained by the blockading squadron until the 8th, when Admiral Cockburn having supplied Capt L. with provisions and water, ordered him to proceed to a northern port, as the Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded.—Capt L. left the squadron at anchor in Lynhaven bay on the 8th inst. which consisted of 4 74's, 6 frigates, and 2 brigs.

Arrived on Monday, sch'r Shibboleth, Tillinghast, of this port, 48 days from Cadiz.—Left, Jan. 26th, ships Mary, Barrett, of Boston, 44 days from Charleston; Good-Return, Terry, in 10 days, and Alderbaron, Borden, in 15 days for this port; Frederick-Augustus, Eldred, do. uncertain.—Off Cadiz light, spoke Ship Flora, Lee, 40 days from New-York, bound in.—March 12, in lat 34, long. 73, spoke sch'r Sally, Hatch, 12 days from New-York for Savannah.

Arrived on Tuesday, sch'r Washington, Hallet, 3 days from Philadelphia with flour and corn, bound to Eastport

Same day, sch'r Freeport, M'Lellan, 9 days from Portland.

12,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.—*No Deduction.*

WARRANTED undrawn Tickets in the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, from Managers Lists, they having drawn but Six Days—all the High Prizes in the Wheel—may be obtained by Orders left at the *Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of* J. C. SHAW, who receives information by Mail twice a week from one of the Managers.—Present price of Tickets, Wholes $6.—Quarters $1 62. But will rise as the drawing advances

New STATIONARY & SCHOOL BOOKS,

Just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, upon as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, at the above Office.

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, March 19.

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 1st, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS MARY ALBRO of North Kingstown in the county of Washington wife of William Albro, of said North Kingstown, whose present place of residence is unknown to the said Mary, hath this day lodged her petition in said Office, praying for certain reasons therein stated that a decree of divorce may be promulgated between her and her said husband.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said William Albro, to be and appear, (if he see fit) before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington on the 4th Monday of April next then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk.*

Reviews.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER

Have just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 39, and QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 14.

These celebrated Journals will be regularly continued. It is believed, that Country Libraries or private individuals, cannot expend $10, the annual price of both, in any work so universally acceptable and useful.—Application to ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, the Agents for this State, will be immediately attended to, and the works forwarded by Mail or otherwise, as the subscriber shall direct.

☞ *Subscriptions are received as above for the New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science.—Conducted by a number of Physicians.—Published Quarterly at Boston.—No. 1, Vol. 2, is just received.*

R. & B. have just received the Managers' List of Prizes in the 4th Class of Union College Lottery, which may be examined gratis at their office.

March 20, 1813.

Narragansett Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation, a general Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at Wickford, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the President & Directors,

SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Cashier.*

Wickford, March 17, 1813.

THE Subscriber, contemplating leaving Newport, requests all those to whom he is indebted, to call and receive their demands; and those indebted to him by Note or Book-Account, are requested to call and settle them before the 20th of April, as after that time all Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection

JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, March 19.

To be LET at Public Auction,

On THURSDAY, March 25th, 1813, *at X o'clock A. M. on the premises.*

ONE-HALF of the Dwelling-House and Garden, now occupied by the Subscriber, situated in Spring and Pelham-streets, and the half of Three Lots on Pelham and Mill-streets.—Conditions made known at the time and place.

CHRISTIANA BANISTER.

Newport, March 19.

TO LET,

THAT well-known stand, at the corner of Washington-square and Thames-street, belonging to the Subscriber. The House is large and convenient, with a good cellar and yard, and is one of the best situations for a Public-House and store in this town, for such it has been occupied for years past.—Also, a small shop fronting Thames-street.—The whole will be let together, or separate.—Apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHAN.

Newport ss. Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas.

County of Newport, 1st March A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS JOHN MEIN of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the act of the General Assembly, at their February session, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756, entitled " *An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors* "—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said JOHN MEIN, that they be and appear if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *John Mein.* ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, 16th March, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS JOHN BOWERS of Newport, county of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the Act of the General Assembly, at their February Sessions, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756 entitled, *An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors* "—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said JOHN BOWERS that they be and appear, if they think fit at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *John Bowers.*

ROBERT ROGERS *Clerk*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, 16th March, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS DANIEL SHELDON of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant hath this day filed in said Office the Act of the General Assembly, at their February Sessions, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756 entitled, " *An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors* "—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said DANIEL SHELDON that they be and appear if they think fit at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *Daniel Sheldon.*

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

New Goods.

A Fresh supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do. ; Lutstrings, well calculated for pelises ; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by Solomon Townsend & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS

Newport, Nov 20.

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost every kind in common use, may be purchased of the Subscriber, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above Store as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 3.

LONG-ISLAND CORN.

Just Landed, and for Sale by

JOHN B. LYON,

Lyon's Wharf.

A Quantity of Long-Island CORN of the first quality.—Also on hand 1300 wt. Ship Bread ; 20 bbls. good Cyder ; 1 second-hand caboose ; a cable, and a quantity of old Copper.

Newport, March 4.

Deblois & Breese,

Inform their friends and the Public

THAT they have removed their Goods to No 16, *Spring-street*, where they offer them, together with an A[...] of GROCERIES of the first [...] as low or lower than can be purchas[ed] in Town

[...] in future keep a general A[...] of Groceries at retail.

[...], March 5.

[W]HEREAS the Council are in[formed] that some person or [...]ently take the Boat be[...] [...]ster's Harbour, and come [...] there, and leave her on [...] the other side, without the [...] Keeper, this is to warn [...]hatever from taking the [...]ithout the leave of the Keep[er] [...] peril of being prosecuted as [...]irects.*

By Order,

[N]ATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

[Ne]wport, March 1

[W]E the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of *Johannes Freyman*, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that one month longer from the date hereof is allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period.

Anthony Wilbour, } *Com'rs.*
Jedadiah Irish, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

Joseph N. Austin, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 1

Newport ss. Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas.

County of Newport, 1st March A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS Robert Rogers of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant has this day filed in said Office the act of the General Assembly, at their February session, A D 1813 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756 entitled " *An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors* "—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said Robert Rogers, that they be and appear if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *Robert Rogers*

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,

Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas, county of Newport

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

On [SAT]*URDAY, March 20, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.*

A FARM, containing about 35 Acres of good land, with a Dwelling-House, out-buildings, and a Store ad[joining], suitable for a retailer, situated [in South-]Kingstown, about 2 miles from [...]st Hill, and 7 miles from the [...] and belonging to the heirs [of ... C]urtis, deceased —For terms, &c. [which] will be liberal, apply to S[...] CURTIS, living on the premises.

South-Kingstown, Feb. 9.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTONS
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of English Goods

Newport, Dec. 19.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tussels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, at present occupied by Mr. *John Gibbs.*—Possession given immediately. *Also*, A Bake-House adjoining the same.—Apply to

Wm. C. GARDNER.

Newport, Feb. 6.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House now occupied by the subscriber, with the two Shops and store, corner of Market-square.—It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Boarding-House, or a Grocery store.—Possession will be given the first day of April next.—For further particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Who has also TO LET,

A Dwelling-House, opposite the Market, on Newman's Wharf, now occupied by Mr. *Thomas Farnsby*, and is a good stand for a Boarding-House or for a grocery store.—Possession will be given the 21st of April next.—For further particulars, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 6.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.

Cash, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of Sale.

Cranston & Shaw, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS ; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles :—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Rattinetts,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do.
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Clothe,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk Twist,	
Long Lawns,	Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS : being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do leno,
Birds eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass handkerchiefs.
Plain leno,	
Spotted crape,	Imitation cambrics,
Riddle lappet,	Book muslins,
Seeded books,	India muslins,
Cluster seeded,	Turkey red bandannas,
Patent nett,	
Spidered do.	Mussulipstams.
Veined do.	Bandannas, of all colours, &c. &c.
Sprigg'd purle,	

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper ; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, all of which will be sold by the groce, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers :—Among which are, Webster's Spelling-Books ; Mavor's and Murray's do ; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols Columbian Exercise ; Daboll's Arithmetic ; American Preceptor, Morse's and Dwights Geography ; Columbian Orators ; Testaments ; Murray's English Reader and Sequel ; do. abridged and large Grammars ; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Also received,

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No 2 and 3 do. Best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's, Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce, dozen or single ; Blank Account Books, of every size and price ; Pocket Memorandum Books, with pencils ; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates, Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco:

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common brims, made in the best manner, and which will not crack or fade.

Just received from the Boston Factory, Men's superfine fashionable beavers ; do castor and plated ; youth's and children's beavers ; men's and boy's best felt Hats ; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Some thousand rolls Paper Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains

Just received, 3 boxes low priced papers.

For sale, as above,

Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History, Voyages Travels, Novels, Romances, Plays Poems &c which will be sold for less than half the original Price

Newport, Dec 4 1812

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality, Molasses by the gallon, coarse and blown Salt by the bushel, Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail. Also M[...] Tile by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound. Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity. Wheat Bran by the bushel ; Corn by the bushel—*Also* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay ; suitable for Ovens.

New Publications,

Recently received, and for sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

At their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

TRAITS OF NATURE, a Novel, by Miss Burney, in 2 Volumes.

MARIAN, a Novel, in 2 vols.

The Life and Administration of the Right Hon Spencer Perceval ; including a copious narrative of every event of importance, foreign and domestic, from his entrance into public life, to the present time ; a detail of his Assassination, &c. &c &c. with the probable consequences of the sudden overthrow of the remains of his Administration &c. &c. and a development of the delicate Investigation —By *Charles Verulam Williams*, Esq.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev GEORGE WHITEFIELD —Faithfully selected from his Original Papers, Journals and Letters ; Illustrated by a variety of interesting Anecdotes, from the best authorities Originally compiled by the late Rev. John Gillies, D. D —First American, from the London Edition.—Revised and corrected, with large additions and improvements, by Aaron C Seymour, Author of " Letters to young Persons "

A compendious Treatise on the use of the Globes and of Maps ; being a plain and comprehensive introduction to the practical knowledge of Geography and Astronomy:—Containing also a brief view of the Solar System ; a variety of Astronomical Tables ; numerous Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c.—By John Lathrop, jun. A M

Also, just received,

A FEW more Copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of this State.—2 vols. 8vo — The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Jan. 30, 1813

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy Goods, of the newest fashions, consisting of :

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockingnetts, velvets, elegant vestings, fearnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant ginghams, calicoes and prints white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes ; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazetts from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildbores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oilcloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins ; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,

Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity

☞ A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Sales at Auction.

On FRIDAY, April 12, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

A LOT of Land, situated on a lane near the south end of the Town, with a large building thereon, formerly used in the Manufactory of Spermaciti Candles, and which might with a small expence be converted into a convenient Dwelling-House.—Also, a large Iron screw and bar, several coppers of various sizes, a number of cedar tubbs, iron plates, and sundry other implements. The screw and coppers, are suitable for the use of clothiers and dyers.—The conditions of purchase will be made known at the time and place of sale.—Any person inclining to purchase the estate, or any of the materials separately, at private sale, may have a view of them, and receive liberal encouragement, by applying to

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Jan. 28

TO LET,

And possession given the 22d of March

THE HOUSE, Shop in front No. 107, Thames-Street, now occupied by Mr. *Nathaniel Sweet.*—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in Newport (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. [He] has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

" Let there be Light."

THE Subscriber, having received from the President of the United States Letters Patent, for an improvement in the GAS-LAMP, for lighting Manufactories, Mines, Mills, Streets, Theatres, Light Houses, and other buildings with Hydrogen Gas, or inflamable air, produced by a chemical process on Pit Coal, in a much more agreeable, and less expensive manner than has hitherto been done by any other method ; and having it now in operation in the Bath House, in this Town, every room of which with the apartments connected with it, brilliantly illuminated with Gas Lights, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial means ; he most respectfully invites gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c. to call and view it in operation, that they may be able to judge of the utility, and advantages of this improvement. Contracts will be entered into for furnishing and putting up the apparatus in Manufactories, &c in the course of the ensuing summer, on terms highly advantageous to the Proprietors.

The Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction and so easy in its management, that any person of ordinary faculties, may be taught in one day, to manage every part effectually, and the trouble will be found much less than that of trimming and cleaning Lamps, to afford the same number of flames.

The Gas Lights are in no way offensive and very agreeable to the eye, and will be found extensively useful in every situation where much light is required, most especially in the growing manufactories of our country, inasmuch as they are less expensive than lights from tallow or oil and free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks and frequent snuffing of lamps and candles, circumstances tending greatly to diminish the hazard of fire, and proportionably to reduce the rate of insurance on buildings and materials subject to that devouring element.

In offering to the public patronage this discovery which holds out so brilliant a prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness to the country particular to the manufacturing interest, I should make a sacrifice of feeling were I to omit this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgements to those gentlemen of this place, and in different parts of the United States, who have aided me in my undertaking for the information and assistance they have afforded me in the accomplishment of my object.

DAVID MELVILL[E]

Newport, Feb 19

☞ *Letters post paid, will be attended to.*

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of excellent LAND consisting of about Twenty Acres, situated in Plainfield. (Con.) on the road leading westerly from Plainfield Cotton Factory, with a very convenient Dwelling-House, a barn, and other buildings thereon standing, a good well of water near the house and an Orchard of excellent Fruit, and bounded northerly on a river —Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Subscriber living near said premises.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD.

Plainfield, Feb. 18, 1813.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased. Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Newport Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Mary Smith*, late of Newport, deceased, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment by the 20th of April, as at that time all Notes and Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for suit at next May Court.

JOHN CLARKE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 12

NOTICE.

WE the Subscr[ibers] [...] by the H[on. Court of Probate for] the tow[n of ...] to receive a[nd examine the claims ...] J[...] deceased [...] that six [months ...] are allowed [...] bring in [...] time af[...]

HEN[...]
JONA[...]

All pe[rsons ...] more requ[ested ...]

Port[...]

W[...]

been [...]

HENRY [...]

[...] Feb. 18, 1813